Lyclene weidenhofferi sp. n. and *Barsine delineata* (Walker, 1854) discovered in Thailand (Lepidoptera: Noctuoidea, Erebidae, Arctiinae, Lithosiini)

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Abstract: *Lyclene* ***weidenhofferi*** **sp. n.** is described; holotype ♂ in coll. Museum Witt, München (CMWM), eventually to be deposited in Zoologische Staatssamlungen, München, Germany. *Barsine delineata* (Walker, 1854) **comb. n.** was found for the first time in Thailand. The larvae of both species can be reared with alges on tree bark.

Lyclene weidenhofferi **sp. n. and** ***Barsine delineata*** **(Walker, 1854) discovered in Thailand (Lepidoptera: Noctuoidea, Erebidae, Arctiinae, Lithosiini)**

Zusammenfassung: *Lyclene* ***weidenhofferi*** **sp. n.** wird beschrieben; Holotypus ♂ in coll. Museum Witt, München (CMWM), soll später in Zoologische Staatssamlungen, München, hinterlegt werden. *Barsine delineata* (Walker, 1854) **comb. n.** wurde das erste Mal in Thailand gefunden. Die Raupen von beiden Arten können mit Algen auf Baumrinde gezüchtet werden.

Introduction

In Mai/June 2011 I made a short trip with Thomas Ihle (Pak Chong) and Zdeněk Weidenhoffer (Prague/Praha) to Thailand. On several of the collecting places we collected ♀♀ of a striking Lithosiini species similar to *Lyclene cylletona* (Swinhoe, 1893) which was found to be a new species. One ♀ from the botanical garden in Doi Ang Khang (Chiang Mai province) layed eggs, and a subsequent rearing resulted in several ♂♂ and ♀♀ for evaluation and description. *Lyclene* Moore, 1859 was often placed in synonymy to *Asura* Walker, 1854, but is presently used as a separate genus again (e.g., Holloway 2011: 179).

In Chiang Rai province, Thomas Ihle found an interesting ♀ of a species of *Barsine* Walker, 1854. Also from a subsequent rearing I received some more ♂♂ and ♀♀. The determination showed it was *Barsine delineata* (Walker, 1854), described from continental China and also reported from Taiwan. The genus *Barsine* Walker, 1854 was for a long period dealt with as a synonym of *Miltochrista* Hübner, 1819, but in recent publications (e.g., Holloway 2011: 181) it is used as a separate genus again.

Abbreviations:

BMNH The Natural History Museum, London (formerly British Museum (Natural History)).

CKC coll. Karel Černy, Innsbruck.

CMWM coll. Museum Thomas Witt, München (Munich), later to be included in Zoologische Staatssammlung, München.

CZW coll. Zdeněk Weidenhoffer, Praha (Prague).

Lyclene ***weidenhofferi*** **sp. n.**

Holotype: ♂, N. Thailand, Chiang Mai, Fang, Doi Ang Khang, 1425 m, 29°54′10″ N, 99°2′28″ E, ex ♀ 25.–26. v. 2011, ex ovo [hatched vii.–viii. 2011], cult. K. Černý. In CMWM.

Paratypes (in total 61 ♂♂, 72 ♀♀): 2 ♀♀, same locality as holotype, 29°54′10″ N, 99°2′28″ E, 25.–26. v. 2011 leg. K. Černý, CKC. 6 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, like holotype, in CMWM. 50 ♂♂, 52 ♀♀, like holotype, but in CKC. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, like holotype, but in CZW. 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, like holotype, but in BMNH. 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, like holotype, but in Museum Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main. 1 ♀, Thailand, Koratplateau, Korat, 14°48′ N, 102°7′ E, vi. 1996, leg Steinke & Lehmann, CMWM. 1 ♀, Nakhon Ratchasima, Wang Nam Kiew, 400 m, 13.–24. ii. 2006, leg. T. Ihle, in CKC. 1 ♀, N. Thailand, Chiang Rai, 1090 m, road 1150, km 17 from Wiang Pa Pao, 19°18′45″ N, 99°23′24″ E, 27. v. 2011, leg. K. Černý, CKC. 3 ♀♀, N. Thailand, Phayao prov., Ban Sra, 385 m, Tham Pa Tup Forest park, 18°55′22″ N, 100°12′27″ E, 29. v. 2011 leg. K. Černý, CKC. 1 ♀, Thailand, Trat, Koh Chang, 13.–24. ii. 2006, 12°0.325′ N, 102°17.336′ E, leg. T. Ihle, CKC.

Etymology: The species is dedicated to my good friend Zdeněk Weidenhoffer, Prague, who helped me to collect the ♀ with which I started the rearing.

Description

♂: The antennae are filiform, of orange colour, the head is yellow with black eyes and a black spot at vertex, palpi are yellow with black tips; tegulae are yellow, thorax is yellow with 4 black spots dorsally, patagia are yellow with a black spot; legs are pale yellow basally, turning black terminally; abdomen is yellow with a wide black dorsal band.

The forewing length is 10 mm (expanse 20 mm), the costa is basally black, terminally with a wide black band which goes on the outer margin and fringes as far as tornus. The ground colour of the forewing is golden yellow with a black basal spot, 2 black subbasal spots, 1 black discoidal spot, 1 black spot on the inner margin near tornus, and 3 black submarginal spots. The costal one of them is confluent with the costal black band.

The underside is golden yellow with a black discoidal spot, a triangular black spot at costa near the apex, 2 submarginal black spots and black fringes. The frontal one of the submarginal spots is confluent with the triangular costal spot.

The hindwings are yellow, widely edged with black, the fringes are black. Parallel to the hind margin there is a fine black line.

The underside is golden yellow edged with black.

♂ genitalia: The valve is sclerotised, with a sharp, bent tip and a hyaline lobe. The phallus vesica has a terminal field of short spines and a lateral cornutus.

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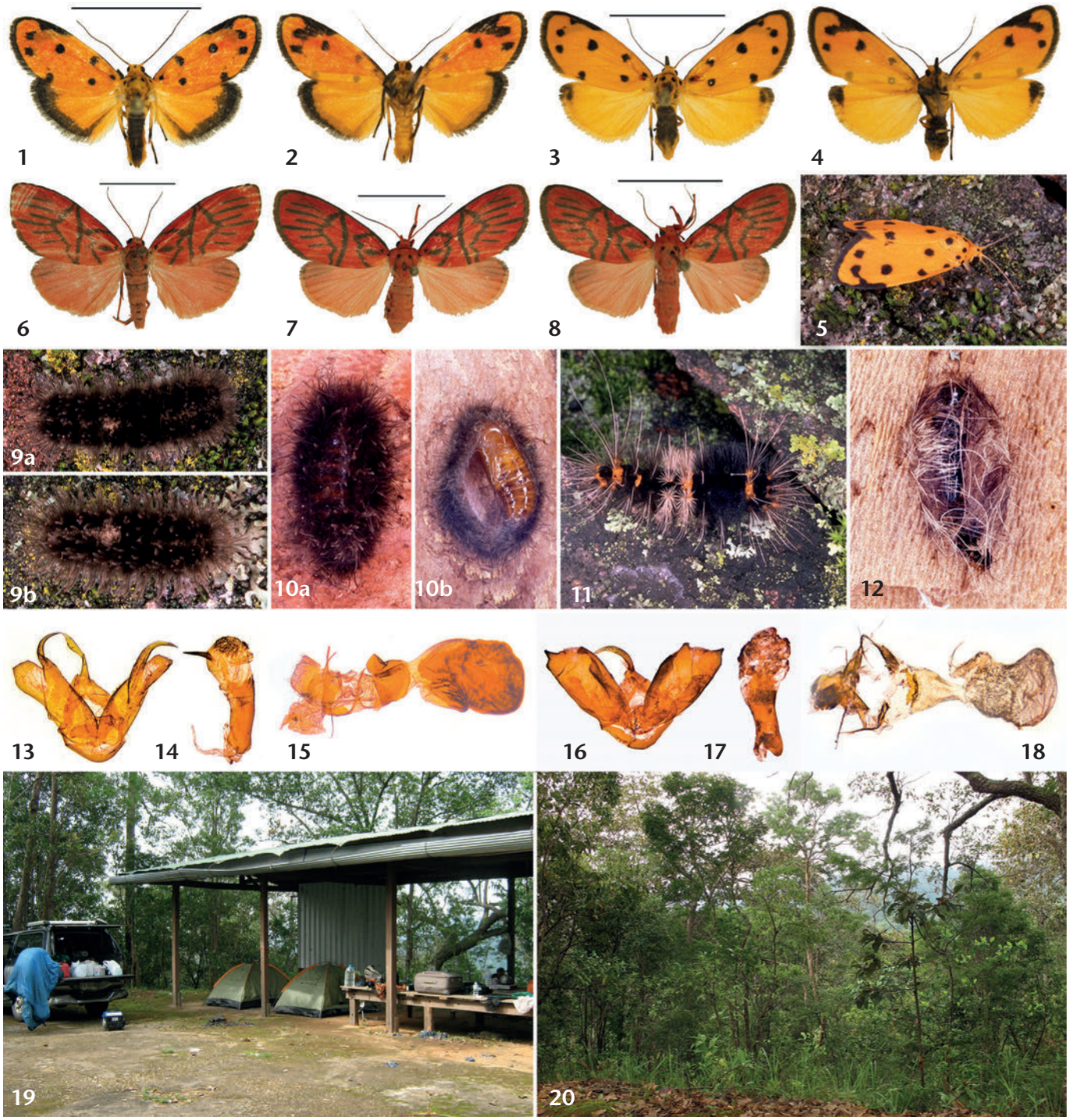

Figs. 1–5: *Lyclene weidenhofferi* sp. n. **Figs. 1–2:** ♂, holotype; **Fig. 1** ups., **Fig. 2** uns. **Figs. 3–4:** ♀, paratype; **Fig. 3** ups., **Fig. 4** uns. **Fig. 5:** living specimen on tree bark (phot. S. Erlebach). — **Figs. 6–8:** *Barsine delineata*. **Fig. 6:** ♀, specimen collected in the wild. **Fig. 7:** ♀, reared specimen. **Fig. 8:** ♂, reared specimen. — Scale bars = 1 cm. — **Figs. 9–10:** *Lyclene weidenhofferi* sp. n., preimaginal instars (phot. S. Erlebach). **Figs. 9a–b:** larvae. **Figs. 10a–b:** cocoon and pupa within cocoon. — **Figs. 11–12:** *Barsine delineata,* preimaginal instars (phot. S. Erlebach). **Fig. 11:** caterpillar. **Fig. 12:** pupa in cocoon. — **Figs. 13–15:** *Lyclene weidenhofferi* sp. n., genitalia. **Fig. 13:** ♂; **Fig. 14:** phallus, **Fig. 15:** ♀. — **Figs. 16–18:** *Barsine delineata,* genitalia. **Fig. 16:** ♂; **Fig. 17:** phallus, **Fig. 18:** ♀. — **Figs. 19–20:** The collecting place and surrounding forest in Chiang Rai province, Thailand, where the two species mentioned here were observed at the same day.

♀: Very similar to the ♂, but the abdomen is black with a yellow tuft at the tip and the black marginal band on the hindwing is reduced to a short inexpressive patch at the apex. The expanse is slightly larger than in ♂♂ (about 22 mm in the collected specimens).

♀ genitalia: Ductus bursae is short, sclerotised, bursa copulatrix is rounded with a small area of short spines.

Variability: The wing markings are rather invariable, only the black band on the hindwings of the ♀♀ is sometimes missing and occasionally well developed like in the ♂. The reared specimens of the F_2 and F_3 generations are smaller than the collected specimens.

Similar species: *Lyclene cylletona* (Swinhoe, 1893), which lives locally sometimes sympatric with *L. weidenhofferi* sp. n., is smaller and it has a series of 8 to 10 small submarginal spots.

Distribution: The ♀♀ fly in the early evening to the light in secondary habitats like bushland or fringes of forest.

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Development: The ♀ can be fed with mango or grapes. The stage of the egg stage is about 6 days. The dark brown haired caterpillars with some grey hairs eat alges on the tree bark and grow very quickly. They build a cocoon containing their hairs on the tree bark. The pupa takes about 10 days until the hatching of the moths.

Barsine delineata Walker, 1854 comb. nov.

Hypoprepia? delineata Walker, 1854(: 487). – Type locality: China: Shanghai.

Miltochrista delineata: Hampson (1900: 485), Seitz (1910: 56), Fang (1982: 207, fig. 1529), Wang (1994: 141), Fang (2000: 95–96, pl. II, fig. 17).

Material: 1 ♀, N. Thailand, Chiang Rai, 1090 m, road 1150, km 17 from Wiang Pa Pao, 19°18′45″ N, 99°23′24″ E, 27. v. 2011 leg. K. Černý, CKC. 6 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, same data, but reared ex ovo, cult. K. Černý, CKC.

General distribution: China, Taiwan, Thailand.

Similar species: *Barsine cruciata* (Walker, 1862), which has the median line irregular whereas it is straight or slightly incurved in *B. delineata*.

♂ genitalia: Costa of the valve is pointed, the ventro-lateral lobe is pointed with a hook-like tip. Phallus with a terminal scobination, at the hyaline vesica there are some small areas with short spines.

♀ genitalia: Ductus bursae is getting narrow and bursa copulatrix is laced in the middle. In the terminal part there are a lot of diffuse small spines.

Larva: The larve is dark brown with 4 yellow rings. The "fur" is generally black with some white hairs in front and on the abdomen. The cocoon is containing the black and white hairs and built on the tree bark.

Development: The ♀ can be fed with mango or grapes. The eggs need about 7 days for eclosion. The dark brown haired caterpillars with some grey hairs eat alges on the tree bark and grow slowly. They build a cocoon containing their hairs on the tree bark. The pupa needs about 10 days. The reared specimens are significantly smaller in comparison to the collected ones.

Note: The species was recorded for the first time in Thailand.

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Entomologische Praxis

Der Einsatz von Energiesparlampen für den Lichtfang

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Der Einsatz superaktinischer Leuchtstoffröhren für den Lichtfang ist schon seit längerer Zeit bekannt und üblich (siehe zum Beispiel Schintlmeister 1983). Das ausgesandte Spektrum im UV-A- und UV-B-Bereich wirkt für viele nachtaktive Schmetterlinge anziehend. Durch die geringe Leistungsaufnahme sind Leuchtstoffröhren auch zum Einsatz mit Akkumulatoren oder Batterien geeignet. Zum Erkennen der Falter am „Schwarzlicht" ist allerdings eine gute Taschenlampe notwendig. Auch Kombinationen mit Mischlichtlampen oder normalen Glühlampen sind denkbar.

Ein wesentlicher Nachteil von Leuchtstoffröhren war für mich bislang die etwas umständliche Handhabung: Es sind spezielle Fassungen (mit Zündkondensator) notwendig, und 60 cm lange 20-W-Röhren sind im Transport unhandlich und zudem leicht zerbrechlich.

Zufälligerweise stieß ich beim Besuch eines Elektronikdiscountmarktes auf eine „UV-Energiesparlampe E27". Diese Lampen finden sich allerdings nicht in der üblichen Leuchtmittelabtei-

Abb. 1: Einfache, transportable Anlage zum Lichtfang, bestehend aus zwei 25-W-UV-Energiesparlampen und einer 100-W-Normalglühbirne.

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